



Thomas Creek (EL06/2013) Annual Report on Exploration 2018

Sorell Peninsula, Tasmania

For the period 21st October 2017 to 21st October 2018



By: Robert Reid, Andy Rust, Peter Reid, John McDougall, Luke Vanzino and Jeremy Burton
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Accelerate Resources Ltd.
Unit 1/ 16 Ord Street
PO Box 938, West Perth
Western Australia, 6005

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Summary

Accelerate Resources Ltd. undertook extensive exploration efforts on EL6/2013 during the tenure year, following ASX listing in January 2018. Accelerate Resources Limited explores EL6/2013 as part of its Mt Read Project, comprising four adjacent exploration licences; EL6/2013, EL7/2018, EL8/2018 and EL9/2018, located on the Sorell Peninsula in western Tasmania, approximately 40km south of the township of Strahan.

Exploration is being undertaken for:-

- Volcanic hosted massive sulphide and hybrid mineralisation host within the Cambrian Mount Read Volcanic equivalent strata (i.e. Noddy Creek Volcanics).
- Porphyry / Intrusive-style copper-cobalt-gold mineralisation at the Thomas Creek Prospect.
- Nickel-sulphide and platinum-group element mineralisation associated with middle Cambrian mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Hibbs Ultramafic Belt.

Accelerates' exploration rationale for targeting intrusion related Co-Cu mineralisation at Thomas Creek was based upon the recognition that modelling of historical data including drilling indicated that IP targets had not been adequately drill tested. Work initially entailed 7.9km of new gridding and clearing to 10.8km total to enable dipole-dipole IP surveys, extending the 2014 Sherlock survey and enabling follow up soil sampling. Three diamond drill holes (TCDD001 to TCDD003) totalling 831.7m were completed, largely targeting IP geophysical anomalies for intrusion related Cu-Co mineralisation.

The drilling intersected an extensive fertile mineralised system bearing abundant disseminated sulphides and containing several felsic-intermediate intrusions and sulphide veining, with associated anomalous copper-cobalt grades. Best results included: 3m @ 2323ppm Co and 0.09% Cu in TCDD001; 46m @ 0.11% Cu in TCDD002; 22m @ 193ppm Co and 0.01% Cu in TCDD003. DHEM which was undertaken on all diamond holes, identified a broad, distant and unconstrained off-hole conductor to the southeast of TCDD003, ~150m east of TCDD001. Strongest vectors to VHMS style alteration were indicated by SWIR data analysis in TCDD003.

Exploration at the Young Henry Prospect targeted an Airborne EM conductor, potentially associated with Nickel-sulphide and platinum-group element mineralisation host within middle Cambrian mafic and ultramafic rocks of the Hibbs Ultramafic Belt. Mineralisation potential was clearly demonstrated with grid based sampling returning Ni, Co, Cu and Zn anomalous soils and gossan located up plunge from a modelled ground FLEM conductor. Drill targeting (YHDD001, 156m EOH) returned two significant intersections of 38.3m @ 0.23% Ni and 17.7m @ 0.19% Ni. Two zones with magmatic Nickel sulphide potential were identified at the base of both serpentinised ultramafics intersected. Investigations including petrology to determine the nature of sulphides are ongoing.

Reconnaissance geological mapping, soil, rock and stream sediment sampling was extended near existing grid lines at three main prospects; Thomas Creek, Young Henry and Henrietta. Accelerate will undertake data compilation, interpretation, target generation and planning once all field data from the ongoing program is returned.

Introduction

This first annual report for Accelerate Resources Ltd. details work undertaken to 21st October 2018 on Thomas Creek EL6/2013 (224km²), located on the Sorell Peninsula ~40km south of Strahan, western Tasmania (Figure 1). The licence is a recent amalgamation of EL's 6 & 7/2013, transferred from Sherlock Minerals to form the foundation for the company's successful January 2018 IPO and ASX listing. Exploration Licence EL6/2013 (224km²) is held 100% by Accelerate Resources Limited.

The company explores EL6/2013 as part of its Mt Read Project, comprising four adjoining exploration licences; EL6/2013, EL7/2018, EL8/2018 and EL9/2018, located in western Tasmania, approximately 40km south of the township of Strahan. The two main prospects comprising the Company's Mount Read Cobalt project and the focus of exploration activity in the first year of operation are Thomas Creek Cu-Co-Au and Henrietta Ni-Co-Cu (including Young Henry).

Acknowledgement to contributing geological team members goes to Exploration Managers Andy Rust and Peter Reid, consultants Robert Reid, John McDougall and Luke Vanzino, as well as Accelerate company geologist Jeremy Burton. Russell Mortimer from Southern Geoscience undertook geophysical data processing and interpretation. Drilling was undertaken by Edrill Pty. Ltd. Field crew from Rogers Exploration Services provided logistics, grid cutting and sampling support, principally through Ian Rogers.

At Thomas Creek, drilling (TCDD004; Planned EOH ~650m), soils and reconnaissance exploration was ongoing at the time of reporting. Data and some interpretation relating to drill holes completed prior to the annual reporting date of 21/10/18 is presented. Greater detail and interpretation will be provided in the 2019 Annual Report. All drilling, map and location data provided in the report use the GDA 94 (Zone 55) reference datum.

Accelerate are advancing through the application of a multidisciplinary approach to exploration in this poorly understood area. The Thomas Creek tenement is little explored with scant geological mapping (including by Amoco, Plutonic, MHM Limited and Mineral Resources Tasmania more regionally) having been undertaken. Stream sediment sampling is relatively scant, mostly extending along the east and north of Thomas Creek, but associated rock chip sampling and geology reporting is sparse. Past exploration has intensely focused upon the immediate "Thomas Creek" area, and largely ignored the surrounding mineral potential. There is obvious potential to upgrade data sets, likely resulting in large gains in understanding of the area. The region to the south and west of Thomas Creek in particular is largely unknown, due to difficult access and minimal exploration to-date.

Location and Access

Access to the project area can be achieved via Macquarie Harbour coastal landing by boat or by helicopter from Strahan (Figure 1). Access within the project areas is achieved on foot via historical exploration tracks (all of which are currently unsuitable for vehicular egress) and cut lines.

The area has a high annual rainfall of approximately 1750 millimetres. The natural vegetation is dominated by rainforest and related scrub, most dominantly Nothofagus rainforest. Additionally there are areas of wet eucalypt forest and woodland flora types, heathland and coastal vegetation complexes. Bauera scrub areas are very thick and generally impenetrable without prior line cutting work. Where tree canopy is high, undergrowth is significantly less and access over the ground can be achieved with some effort.

Land Tenure

The tenement lies within the Southwest Conservation Area and is part of the Cape Sorell, Strategic Prospectivity Zone, which is protected by the Mining (strategic Prospectivity Zones) Act 1993 – An Act to ensure continuing access for mining purposes to areas of the State having high potential for mineral exploration. The tenements are abutted to the east by the Franklin Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, and to the northeast by the Macquarie Harbour Historical Site.

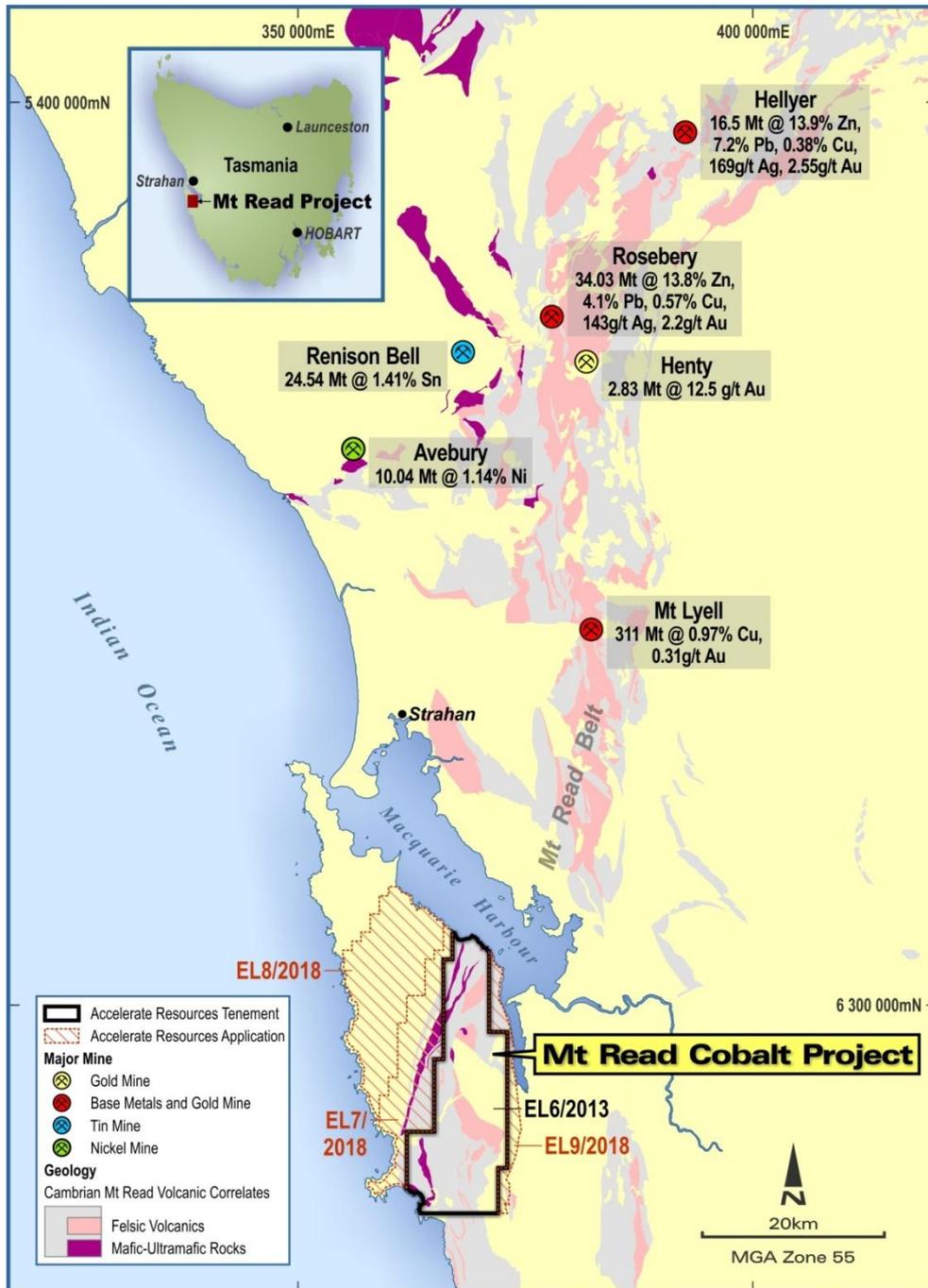


Figure 1: Location of EL06/2013.

Geology

The geology of the Sorell Peninsula area (Figure 2) has been described in unpublished company reports of BHP and Amoco/Cyprus, and in White's (1975) PhD thesis. Mapping in the late 1960's by BHP was largely based on coastal exposures and a few inland traverses, with a large component relying upon aerial photo interpretation. Subsequent explorers have relied heavily upon BHP's initial mapping, with a re-interpretation provided by Close and Reid (1995). Limited description of the regional geology is given in Corbett and Solomon (1989).

South of the Sorell Peninsula is little known. Regional mapping by the Mines Department at 1:50,000 covers the area to the north of Varna Bay ("Macquarie Harbour" map sheet; McCleneghan and Findlay, 1989) and to the south of High Rocky Point ("Montgomery" map sheet; Brown, 1988). In between the Hibbs 1:50,000 sheet, encompassing the Thomas Creek area, has been partially mapped but remains incomplete due to lack of funding. A report by Brown et al. (1991) supplements this mapping and provides the most extensive discussion and interpretation of the Sorrell Peninsula geology thus far. Brown et al. (1991) recognised two Precambrian rock successions and six Eocambrian-Cambrian volcano-sedimentary associations in the region (Figure 4). Four of the volcanic associations are relevant to the tenement area.

These associations are: -

1. Andesite-rhyolite association (Noddy Creek Volcanics);
2. Boninitic association (Timbertops Volcanics);
3. Picritic basalt- basalt association (Birch's Inlet-Mainwaring River Volcanics);
4. Serpentinised ultramafic rock-gabbro association incorporating sheared blocks of 1. and 2. (Point Hibbs Melange Belt).

These multiple-deformed associations are bounded by a series of NE to NNE-trending faults and the distribution of these associations is interpreted by Brown et al (1991) to result from thrust sheet stacking. Their structural model of "thin skinned tectonics" probably incorporates a pre-Ordovician thrusting event, reworked by late (Devonian?) thrusting. Thrusts are interpreted as eastward dipping with west/north-west thrust direction. Younger transcurrent faulting further disrupted the Point Hibbs Melange Belt.

The Cambrian andesites and rhyolites of the Noddy Creek Volcanics (NCV) crop out in the southern portion of the Sorell Peninsula and are inferred to extend further south past Point Hibbs (Brown et al., 1991; Close and Reid, 1995). The NCV hosts a series of diorite intrusions, and an extensive intrusive complex of diorites occurs within the southern portion of the NCV, south west of the Timbertops Syncline. The Thomas Creek Cu Prospect is believed to be hosted by a roof pendant within this intrusive complex.

The relationship of the NCV to the Mt Read Volcanics (MRV) is somewhat enigmatic. The MRV crops out in a N-S trending belt to the east, and extends from Mount Darwin, disappearing beneath a Tertiary Graben to re-emerge further south in the D'Aguillar Range area. Corbett and Solomon (1989) have correlated the NCV with the MRV based on similar calc-alkaline composition, and suggest the NCV could be a smaller, separate arc or sub-arc west of the main Mt Read Belt. More

recent work by Brown et al (1991) has suggested a more direct correlation based on geochemical similarities of the southernmost NCV to volcanics of the Que River-Hellyer area.

The Thomas Creek (Cu-Co-Au) Prospect is recognised as a significant occurrence of poorly outcropping low-grade copper, cobalt and gold mineralisation associated with hydrothermal alteration of an andesitic to dioritic intrusive-volcanic complex. Sulphide mineralisation occurs over a large area and is associated with micromonzodiorite intrusions, brecciation, veining and 'porphyry'-style K-feldspar-silica and magnetite-chlorite alteration. The combination of volcanic and intrusive rock stratigraphic association, geochemical signature, alteration assemblages, sulphide assemblages, and geophysical expression has been used by previous explorers to draw analogies between the Thomas Creek Prospect and the Mount Lyell Cu-Au deposit (311Mt @ 1% Cu, 0.3g/t Au) of western Tasmania. However the addition of strong Co credits suggests it may also be similar to a Besshi-style VMS (i.e. Windy Craggy [Canada], 297 Mt @ 1.38% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au).

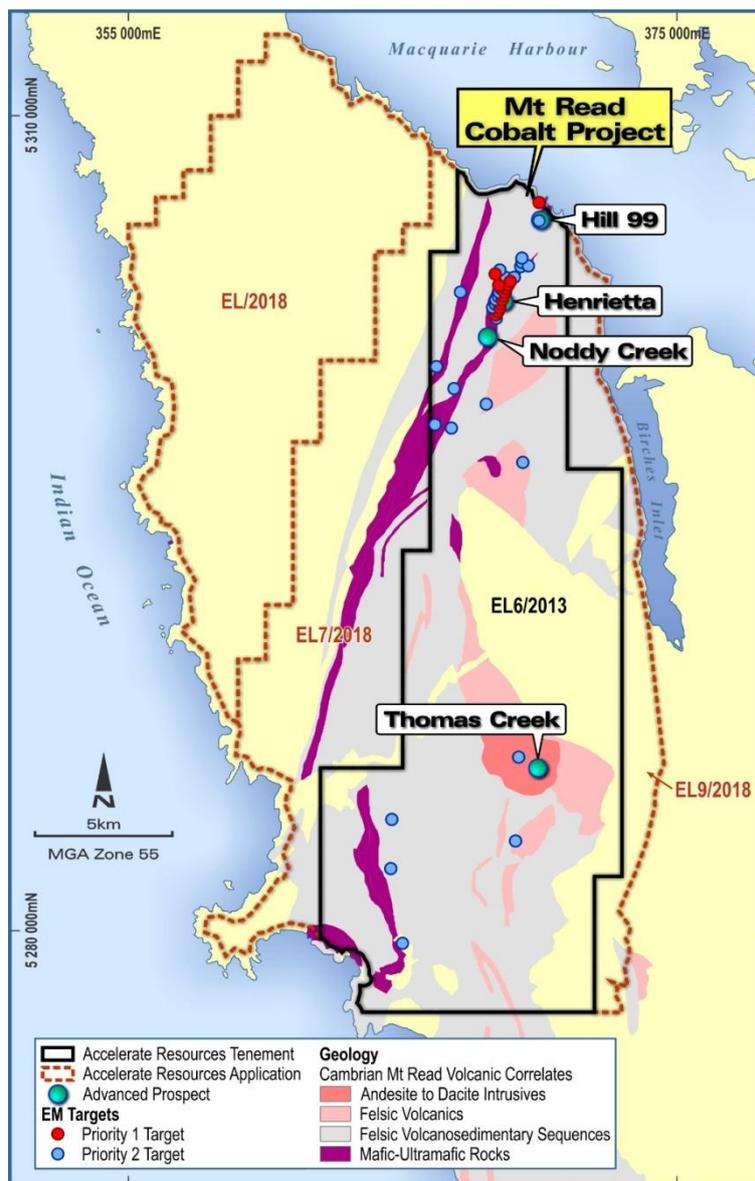


Figure 2: EL06/2013 Cambrian Geology.

Previous Work and Exploration History

The lack of road access, absence of any permanent settlements, the difficult and scrubby nature of much of the country, have all served to inhibit exploration of the area. Knowledge and understanding of the geology has mostly come in the last four decades from several regional mineral exploration programs by large companies and by regional mapping surveys by Mineral Resources Tasmania through the 1990's.

Sporadic small-scale mining/prospecting was carried out around the beginning of the 20th century for asbestos at Asbestos Point, copper at Birthday Bay (where a few tonnes of chalcopyrite, bornite and copper carbonates were produced from near-shore workings and alluvial osmiridium, gold, and chrome along the Spero River south of Point Hibbs and on creeks along the north coast near Gravelly Beach and parts of Birch's Inlet.

1956–1962 Lyell-EZ Explorations (LEE)

A large helicopter-based exploration program was undertaken by Lyell-EZ Explorations (LEE) over an area stretching from Queenstown to Port Davey from 1956 to 1962. This ambitious program greatly expanded knowledge of the geology of South West Tasmania, which was largely unknown country at that time, but did not result in any commercial mineral discoveries. Airborne magnetics (the first over the southwest), EM and scintillometer surveys were flown over much of the area in 1958, and a variety of ground geophysical methods were used. The ultramafic belt between Point Hibbs and Macquarie Harbour was discovered (Hibbs Ultramafic Belt).

1964–1972 BHP Exploration

A second major helicopter-based exploration program, covering most of South West Tasmania (9,600 km²), followed soon after, and was conducted by BHP between 1964 and 1972. The project resembled a geological survey in many ways, and much regional mapping was undertaken. BHP based their exploration on follow-up of the LEE aeromagnetics and EM surveys, with stream sediment geochemistry as their other main regional technique, however, Au and Sn were not assayed for.

BHP spent considerable resources cutting tracks and costeans along the northern part of the Hibbs Ultramafic Belt, concentrating on the nickel and chrysotile asbestos potential. Rock chip sampling from costeans across this contact returned up to 0.8% Cu and 0.15% Ni. In addition, a zone of disseminated pentlandite about 12 m wide occurring as small blebs up to 6 mm in slightly sheared olive-green serpentinite had been found along with specks of pentlandite in shear planes in a costean. One hole was drilled to 95m, testing a ground EM anomaly. No anomalous nickel was intersected with the anomaly being explained by an intersection of 3.4 meters of graphitic siltstone below the ultramafic contact. BHP recommended that EM traverses be run at 30 m intervals along strike but no further work was done on nickel. Towards the south of the belt an area of anomalous Zn and Ni was determined from stream sediment sampling in creeks between Hibbs Lagoon and Point Hibbs.

Asbestos was discovered in the northern part of the ultramafics and this became a major focus of further exploration by BHP in the area. This work culminated in the outlining of 8.5 million tonnes of 2.3% asbestos.

In 1971/72 BHP followed up an aeromagnetic anomaly southwest of Birch's Inlet with ground magnetics, soil sampling and rock chip sampling (Thomas Creek Prospect). The results are presented unprocessed with no discussion and it appears that there was no follow-up. Several samples from this work yielding up to 1000 ppm Cu, 1000 ppm Pb, 100 ppm Zn and up to 100 ppm Ag. The samples were taken from rocks with visible disseminated sulphides, some of the rocks being boulders. BHP's interest in the Sorell Peninsula was relinquished in 1972.

1983-88 Amoco Minerals Australia Company

(Later Cyprus Gold Australia Corp., in joint venture with Placer Development Ltd and Poseidon Minerals Ltd.)

Work initially comprised a detailed 150m line spaced airborne aeromagnetic and radiometric survey to assist geological mapping as well as to locate any tin replacement (i.e. Renison Style) deposits over the whole Sorrell Peninsula. In 1983-84 Amoco conducted reconnaissance mapping and sampling of the Noddy Creek Volcanics around Timbertops north to Briggs Creek and south to Thomas Creek to assess various aeromagnetic anomalies. The main target for exploration was a polymetallic volcanogenic massive sulphide orebody with minimum reserves of 15 million tonnes of 20% lead-zinc with gold plus silver credits similar to the Rosebery and Que River/Hellyer deposits 70 kilometres to the north.

A DigHEM survey was flown over the northern portion of the Hibbs Belt and Noddy Creek Volcanics in 1986 (Figure 3), which identified seven targets that were never followed up, as coincident DigHEM work to the south over the coeval Lucas Creek Volcanics at Elliot Bay located higher tenor anomalies which became the focus of later work.

Weak base metal veining was reported adjacent to diorite at Timbertops, and more significantly a Cu- Au (Ba) association with diorites and intermediate volcanics was recognised in the Warrens to Thomas Creek area. Here a peak value of 0.2% Cu, 0.1% Ba and 0.97 g/t Au was related to a sub-volcanic diorite intrusion south west of the anomalous Cu-Pb volcanics reported by BHP.

Follow-up bedrock soil surveys over a grid at Thomas Creek in 1984 followed and this outlined a zone of anomalous copper approximately 300 metres by 400 metres in size which was greater than 250 ppm Cu. Amoco had a polymetallic VMS focus and the absence of significant associated Pb-Zn with the copper or regularly repeatable high Au downgraded the prospect and no further exploration was conducted.

1992-1998 Plutonic Operations limited

Plutonic Operations Ltd were granted two licenses EL4/1992 and EL7/1992 which covered most of the ground currently held by Sherlock Minerals. In 1993-94 plutonic planned to carry out a 200m line space airborne GEOTEM survey over the Noddy Creek Volcanics (Figure 3) which are thought to be a direct equivalent of the fertile Mt Read Volcanics, but occur in a possible sub-rift immediately west of the main volcanic belt. Contractor delays meant this was not carried out until March 1996. The survey identified approximately 20 targets that warranted follow up. This appears not to have occurred as ground operations had shifted by that time to Thomas Creek Prospect.

During the 1994-95 period a large program of gridding, soil sampling, and petrology over the Thomas Creek Prospect confirmed Amoco's results and indicated a significant zone of alteration with the characteristics of a porphyry Cu-Au system. The copper soil anomaly extended

approximately 1000 m x 700 m, with other satellite anomalous zones also appearing. Many exceptional copper soil values were returned over 1000 ppm and includes 2 samples one recording 2.4% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au and another of 7.5 % Cu and 2.96 g/t Au in highly pyritic, chloritic and chalcopyrite bearing interpreted microdiorite. Elsewhere gold values were generally below detection, apart from where very high copper (>2000 ppm) were sampled. Panned concentrate from drainage areas fringing the eastern side of Thomas Creek plateau returned some visible gold with assays returning up to 3g/t.

In 1995 Zonge Engineering were contracted to conduct two gradient array surveys totalling 7-line km over the grid area and three dipole-dipole lines amounting to 1.25km within the detailed grid. These surveys were designed to outline the extent and relative intensity of disseminated or stockwork vein-controlled sulphide mineralisation in the Thomas Creek prospect area. The IP surveys successfully defined one major and three minor discrete chargeability zones. Zone A is a broad (600m x 400m) multi peaked, moderate to strong (3 times background) chargeability anomaly coincident with disseminated pyrite and copper anomalism in the detailed grid area.

In 1996 a light "Gopher" rig was used to test areas of high Cu soil geochemistry and corresponding IP chargeability. The program comprised 8 BQ sized holes angled 45 degrees to the South and 90 - 127m hole depth. Significant core loss (clays – highly altered/weathered) was encountered however more consolidated core sections showed intense K-feldspar–silicification, pyrite, chlorite, actinolite, magnetite, hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite with late tourmaline, pyrite, smectite, and epidote alteration. The drilling revealed widespread copper anomalism, such as 58 m @ 0.08% Cu from 40 m in TCD2 and 15m @ 0.17% Cu from 32m in TCD5. Plutonic were disappointed that better copper grades were not intersected, given the high tenor of the soil geochemistry however did recognised that this was a large, probable porphyry style mineralised system, that required expanded exploration and deeper drilling. After failing to attract a joint venture partner, and due to other core business pressures occurring in the late 90's Plutonic relinquished the area in 1998.

1998-2001 - Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd

The Hill 99 Prospect, located near the southern shores of Macquarie Harbour (Figure 2) was identified by Pacific-Nevada Mining Pty Ltd in 1999 after a reconnaissance sampling programme located an outcrop of massive pyrite-quartz mineralisation. A subsequent soil sample campaign identified a copper-zinc anomalous (150-511ppm Cu and 150-684ppm Zn) zone extending inland along strike from the coastal pyrite-quartz mineralisation. The zone trends north-east and is broadly coincident with a topographic high. Sampling of gossanous float material along the grid lines returned sporadic anomalous gold up to 50ppb with 92ppb Au also returned from a chlorite altered lithicwacke sample. A single panned concentrate stream sample returned 5.1 g/t Au.

A subsequent gradient array IP survey carried out over the Hill 99 grid identified a linear, moderate conductivity high coincident with the copper-zinc anomalous soil zone. A bullseye conductivity anomaly was also identified. A fixed loop ground EM survey failed to identify any conductive bodies of probable economic importance, however it did show a strong conductor forming off the western edge of the survey coincident with a prominent magnetic feature. The thick vegetation precluded the survey being extended further west at that time and this target remains untested.

Pacific-Nevada drilled three diamond drill holes totalling 669 m. The first two drill holes H99-01 & 02 targeted the Cu-Zn soil anomalies/alteration and mapped gossanous float and intersected a

highly altered chlorite-carbonate-fuchsite volcanic rock of mafic to felsic origin with minor Cu, Zn and Au (best result 0.3m @ 0.59% Cu). H99-03 tested the coincident high phase and resistivity low anomaly modelled at 150m depth. Localised narrow zones of pyrite-chalcocopyrite (i.e. 36 cm @ 1.05% Cu) mineralisation and quartz-carbonate-sphalerite-galena veining (i.e. 30 cm @ 0.17% Pb & 0.25% Zn) with intense fuchsite alteration were intersected before drilling was stopped due to hole instability approximately 30m above the IP target.

2007 – 2012 MHM Metals

In 2010 MHM commissioned a detailed 100m line spaced helicopter borne VTEM surveys over 4 areas (Figure 3). The survey areas covered the Hibbs Ultramafic belt, an area along the north coast region, covering a portion of the Noddy Creek volcanics and over recognised VMS mineralisation at Hill 99 Prospect and over the Thomas Creek Prospect area. The surveys identified many intermediate to strong conductors, the best associated with the ultramafic in an area immediately north of BHP's asbestos work at Noddy Creek. Some of the conductors associated with the ultramafic rocks were followed up with a limited spot soil sampling campaign at EM target sites and returned highly anomalous Nickel up to 2500 ppm and gold up to 1 g/t. Other EM conductors in remote areas including some sites identified near Thomas Creek were not followed up.

At Hill 99 prospect MHM Metals drilled two further holes totalling 368m to follow up previous encouragement from Pacific Nevada's Drilling. Drill hole H99-04 tested strike persistency of mineralised intercepts from H99-01 and 2 and hole H99-05 tested the bulls eye IP anomaly identified by Pacific Nevada work. Geochemical results from hole H99-04 showed anomalous gold with peak values of 0.105, 0.182 and 0.105ppm Au associated with fuchsite-quartz-sericite alteration of andesites and basalts from 155 to 172m. Copper from a 30cm massive quartz-chalcocopyrite vein intersected at 177.6m returned a grade of 10.55% Cu, and 0.244% Zn. Independent geochemical analysis of the core suggested the sequence is comparable to suite 1 of Crawford's (1992) stratigraphic proposal of the Mount Read Volcanics which hosts several major deposits including Mount Lyell (Cu- Au), Henty gold mine, and Rosebery (Pb-Zn-Ag).

At Thomas Creek MHM noted the circular magnetic high edging the intermediate intrusive body and undertook soil sampling around this feature at 50 m spacing. This work extended the copper anomalous areas further south at Thomas Creek, but also identified a new region of high copper anomalism (up to 500 ppm Cu) about 1.5 km northwest of the original prospect. This new site is unconstrained and occurs along the inner magnetic rim.

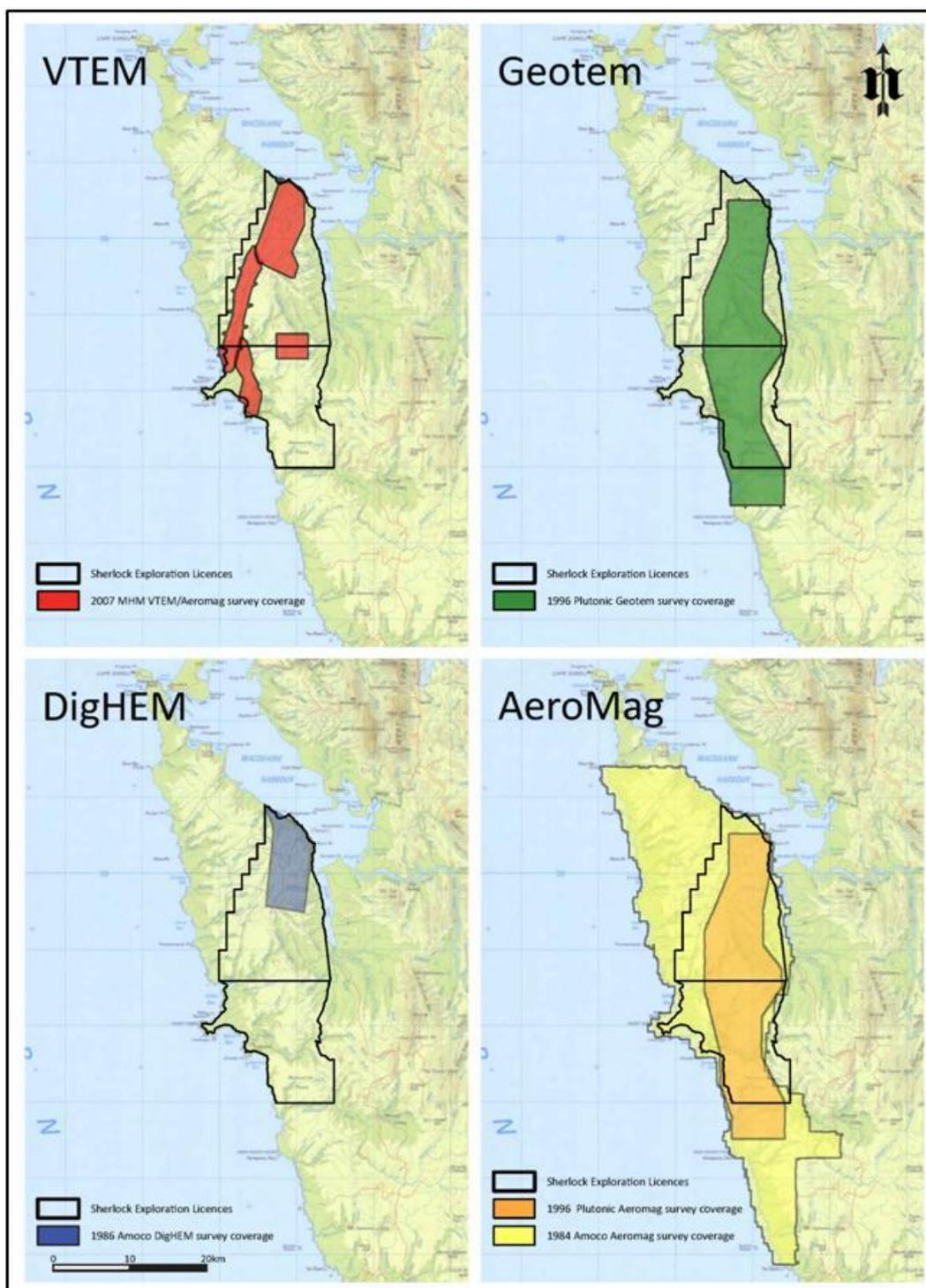


Figure 3: Summary Airborne geophysics surveys.

2013 to 2017 Sherlock

Sherlock undertook Dipole-Dipole induced polarization surveys, field reconnaissance and sampling, identifying Co potential. Geophysical modelling and interpretation of the historical drilling indicated the IP targets generated had not been previously drill tested.

In 2014, Sherlock Minerals conducted dipole-dipole induced polarisation (IP) surveys for a total of 7.3-line kilometres at the Thomas Creek Project. The IP surveys revealed the presence of a

chargeability anomaly approximately 300 m wide and 500 m long at 100 to 200m depth, that did not appear to have been tested by historical shallow exploration drill holes.

In 2015 at Thomas Creek, high-grade copper and gold mineralisation was redefined at surface, following up historic high-copper values in soils. The mineralisation comprised a massive pyrite zone approximately 5 metres wide containing abundant copper sulphides hosted within highly weathered saprolitic bedrock, beneath peaty soil cover. Geochemical analyses of the mineralised saprock zone returned values ranging between 0.8% to 3.8% copper, 0.7 g/t to 1.3 g/t gold, and 0.1% to 0.78% cobalt. The mineralisation occurs above the chargeability IP anomaly identified in 2014.

Work Conducted

Considerable exploration work was conducted during the year to 21/10/2018, targeting the Thomas Creek, Henrietta and Young Henry Prospects. This included IP and EM geophysical surveys, drilling (4 holes), field reconnaissance, as well as ongoing GIS-based data compilation, planning and interpretation. Drilling was ongoing at Thomas Creek at the tenement annual reporting date.

Grid cutting was undertaken by Rogers Exploration Services and included 10.8line km facilitation IP at Thomas Creek, as well as a further 1.5km for DHEM loops. At Young Henry, 3.6km of line cutting was undertaken for FLEM and soil sampling.

Reconnaissance geology targeted the Thomas Creek, Young Henry and Henrietta environs. -80# stream sediment sampling, panned concentrate and rock chips were collected during regional exploration with grid base soil sampling also undertaken at Thomas Creek and Young Henry. This reconnaissance clearly identified that access tracks need to cut to enable efficient exploration work in the area. More detailed reporting will follow with data compilation, interpretation, target generation and planning once all field data from the ongoing program is returned.

Digital data is appended (see EL062013_201810_34_FileListing.xls) with data structure being further elucidated below. Analysis has not been undertaken on panned concentrate reference samples collected to-date.

Geophysics

During the tenure year Accelerate Resources undertook ground IP extending the 2014 Sherlock surveys, DHEM on three Thomas Creek drill holes and ground EM at Young Henry. Data in ASEG format for these surveys are appended in EL062013_201810_32_ASEG_GeophysicsData.zip, whilst other relevant files such as logistics reporting, datasets, survey information and production reports are appended as EL062013_201810_33_GeophysicsReports.zip. This doesn't include logistical reporting/additional data from HPEM as they don't generate these submissions. Southern Geoscience consultants were used for geophysical data processing and interpretation.

2018 Thomas Creek IP Survey

The Ground IP survey at Thomas Creek was undertaken by Zonge Engineering and Research Organisation Pty Ltd ("Zonge") under the Supervision of Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd ("SGC"). A total of 10.8 line kilometres surveyed on five 150m spaced north-south and one east west oriented lines. The IP Survey was 2D dipole-dipole design with 75m dipole length using 1-14 separation. A ZT30 amp transmitter and a GDD-16 receiver were used. The Ground IP transmitter

and receiver stations were located in the field by handheld GPS ($\pm 5\text{m}$ accuracy). The GDA94 Zone 55 datum is used as the co-ordinate system.

3D IP modelling combining the 2014 Sherlock and 2018 Accelerate IP defined a large chargeable anomaly located along the eastern margin of an ovoid aeromagnetic body, below a surface copper-cobalt anomaly Figure 4. The chargeable anomaly has a general NW-SE alignment with dimensions of approximately 400m at its widest and up to 600 metres in length. The depth to the top of the IP anomaly is approximately 100m below the surface. Further detail is illustrated in Figures 5 to 7. Three other separate satellite chargeable zones located on the limits of the current survey were also identified during the current survey. These satellite target areas will be investigated by future follow up IP surveys.

Three angled diamond holes were drilled to test two shallow targets and one deeper target within the chargeable feature as per Figure 4.

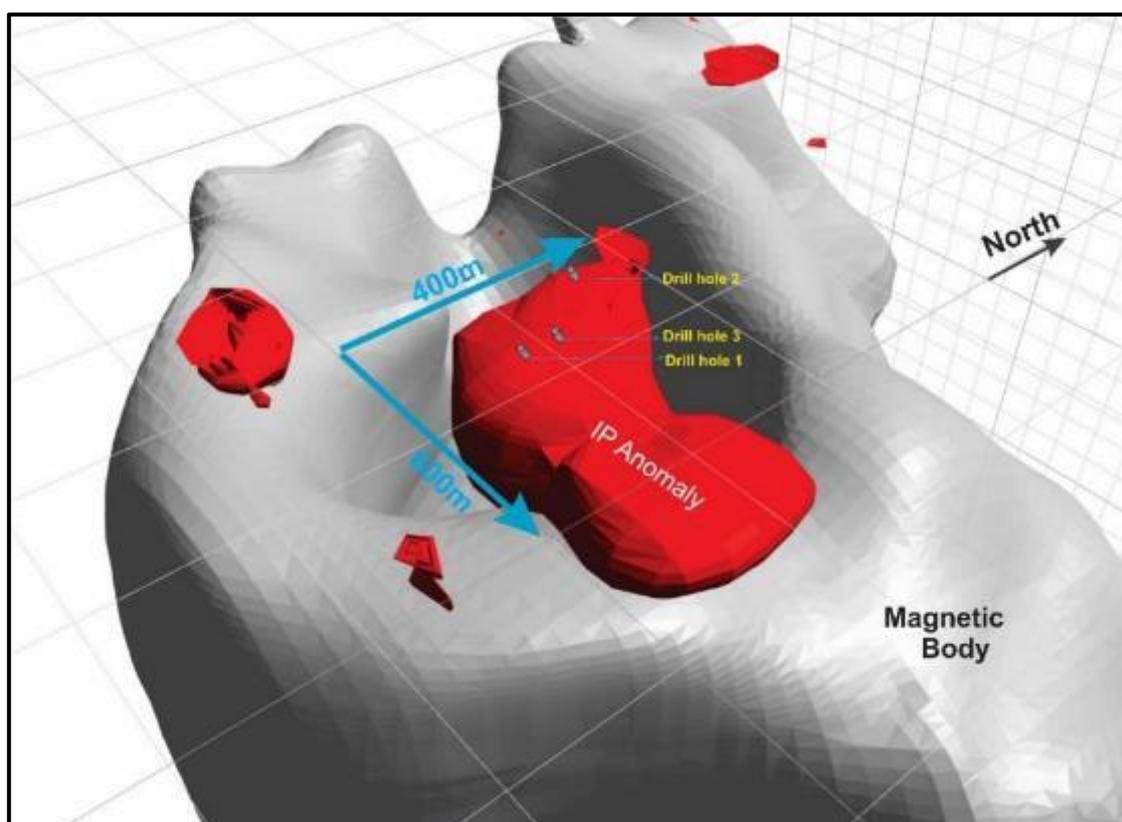


Figure 4: Thomas Creek - 3D Chargeable IP Anomalies with Drill Holes

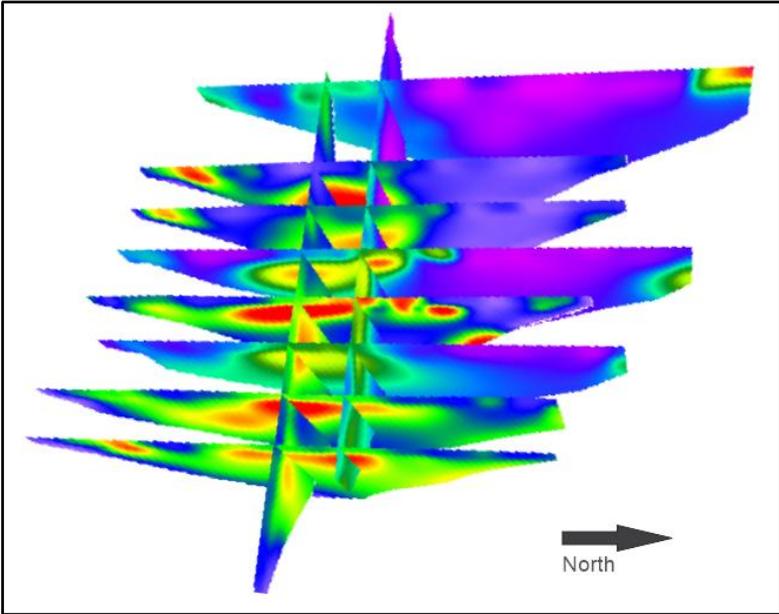


Figure 5: Thomas Creek, IP Chargeability

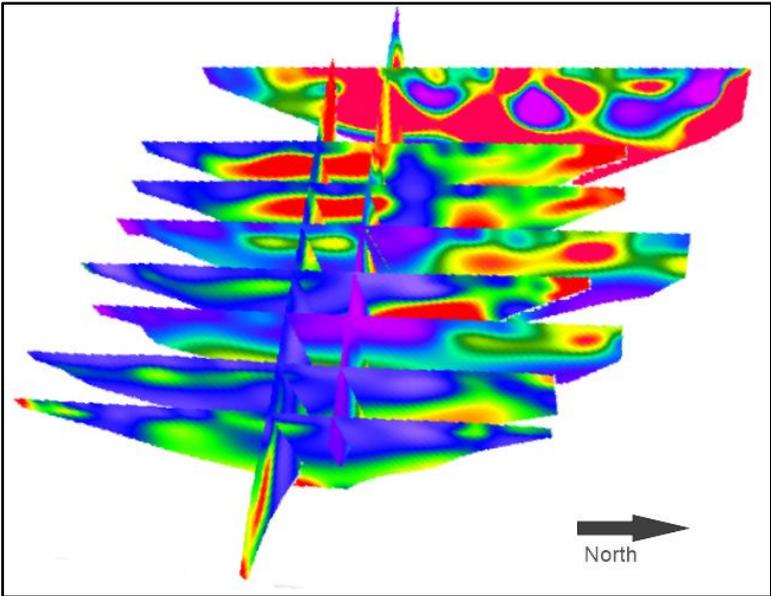


Figure 6: Thomas Creek, IP Resistivity

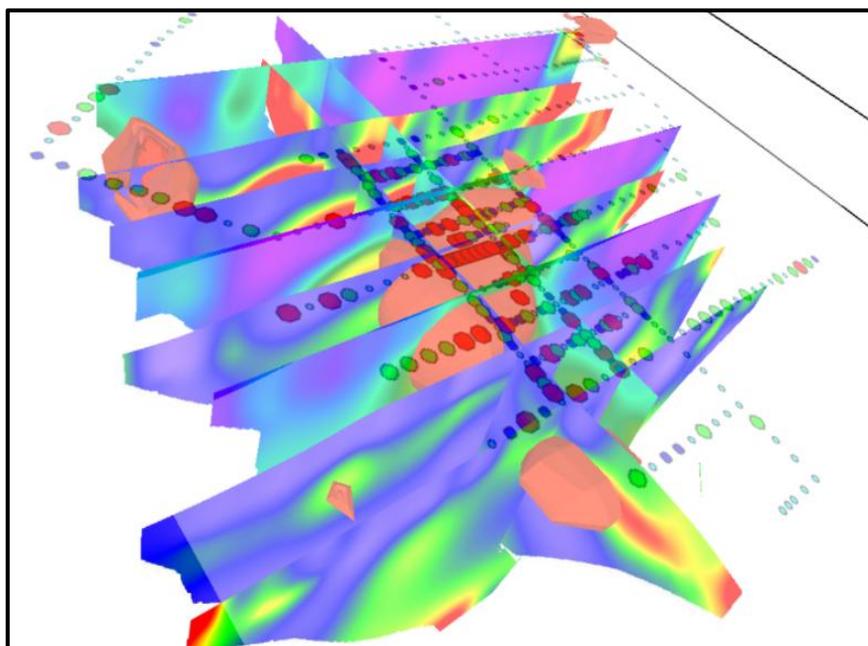


Figure 7: Thomas Creek, 3D IP modelling defines large chargeable body beneath Cu in soil anomalism

DHEM

Intercepts of semi massive to massive sulphide zones in all three Thomas Creek drill holes, particularly TCDD001 and 3, attested to the likely good applicability of follow up down hole electromagnetics (DHEM). A DHEM survey by geophysical contractors HPEM of three drill holes TCDD001 to 003 was undertaken, requiring approximately 1.55km of track cutting to form transmitter loops.

The DHEM survey identified a broad distant and unconstrained off-hole conductor to the southeast of TCDD003, ~150m east of TCDD001.

EM

A ground FLEM survey was undertaken over a 3.6 line km grid at Young Henry by geophysical contractors HPEM.

Drilling

Accelerate drilled three diamond drill holes totalling 831.7m at Thomas Creek (Figure 8), as well as one hole YHDD001 for 156.1m at the Young Henry Prospect, totalling 987.8m for the reporting year (Table 1). HQ and NQ diamond core drilling was undertaken using an LF70 helicopter portable diamond drill rig, supplied by Edrill Pty. Ltd. GPS averaging was undertaken over several days to confirm drill collar location. All coordinates are reported in GDA94, zone 55. A sighter line placed on ground prior to rig arrival. A drill rig fore and back site, to assess potential metal and magnetic disturbance, was undertaken to confirm collar azimuth.

Digital data for recent Accelerate drill holes TCDD001 to TCDD003 and YHDD001 have been interpreted and formatted to match drill logging codes in EL062013_201810_05_Lithologycodes.xls. Lookups are a combination of a simple lithology lookup, with evolving prospect specific adaptations.

Hole_ID	East MGA94	North MGA94	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Date Commenced	Date Completed
TCDD001	369894	5285793	90	-60	272.9	6/04/2018	19/04/2018
TCDD002	369740	5286051	45	-60	200.9	27/04/2018	18/05/2018
TCDD003	369834	5285851	45	-55	357.9	29/05/2018	1/07/2018
YHDD001	368465	5304278	115	-65	156.1	24/08/2018	3/09/2018

Table 1: Drill hole collar details.

Drilling related digital data are appended as various files, as per EL062013_201810_34_FileListing.xls. Noting that some files such as collar, survey, lithology, analysis and geotechnical list data from both the Thomas Creek and Young Henry prospects. Prospect specific data requiring disparate classifications is presented separately. i.e. Down hole lithology (EL062013_201810_04_DL_1 & ...DL2.xls) and structure. Data from historic Plutonic drill holes are not included. All orientated structures, core recovery and surveys have been recorded with data appended.

A drill core orientation (Orishot) tool from Borecam Asia Pty Ltd was utilized. Some spear with crayon orientations were undertaken towards the top of TCDD001. Bottom dead centre was marked and extended where possible. Structure data was collected from orientated and some un-orientated core. Down hole surveys utilised a standard Eastman Camera and were notably appeared erroneous where significant magnetite was present. Some surveys close to the dominant hole azimuth were estimated when calculating structure orientations. Data were classified according to various vein mineral contents and fracture types. Structure orientation was achieved using the Core Solutions Excel macro template, developed by CODES (Centre for Ore Deposit and Exploration Science). Data are listed in EL062013_201810_07_DStructure_1 (& 2).xls.

Use of triple tube resulted in mostly very good core recovery. However significant core loss associated with drilling poorly consolidated late stage sulphide veining was locally evident. Low RQD was encountered over broad broken zones within most drill holes, but mostly within mineralized breccias with late micromonzodiorites being relatively less broken. Core recovery was calculated each run by the driller and verified onsite during logging. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 7m of hole TCDD001, with 64% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 97%. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 3m of hole TCDD002, with 57% recovery, due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 98%. Moderate core loss was recorded in the first 7.1m of hole TCDD003, with 82% recovery due mostly to oxidised and friable ground. Recovery for the remainder of the hole averages 95%. Only minor core loss was recorded in the Young Henry drill hole YHDD001, with recovery averaging 95%.

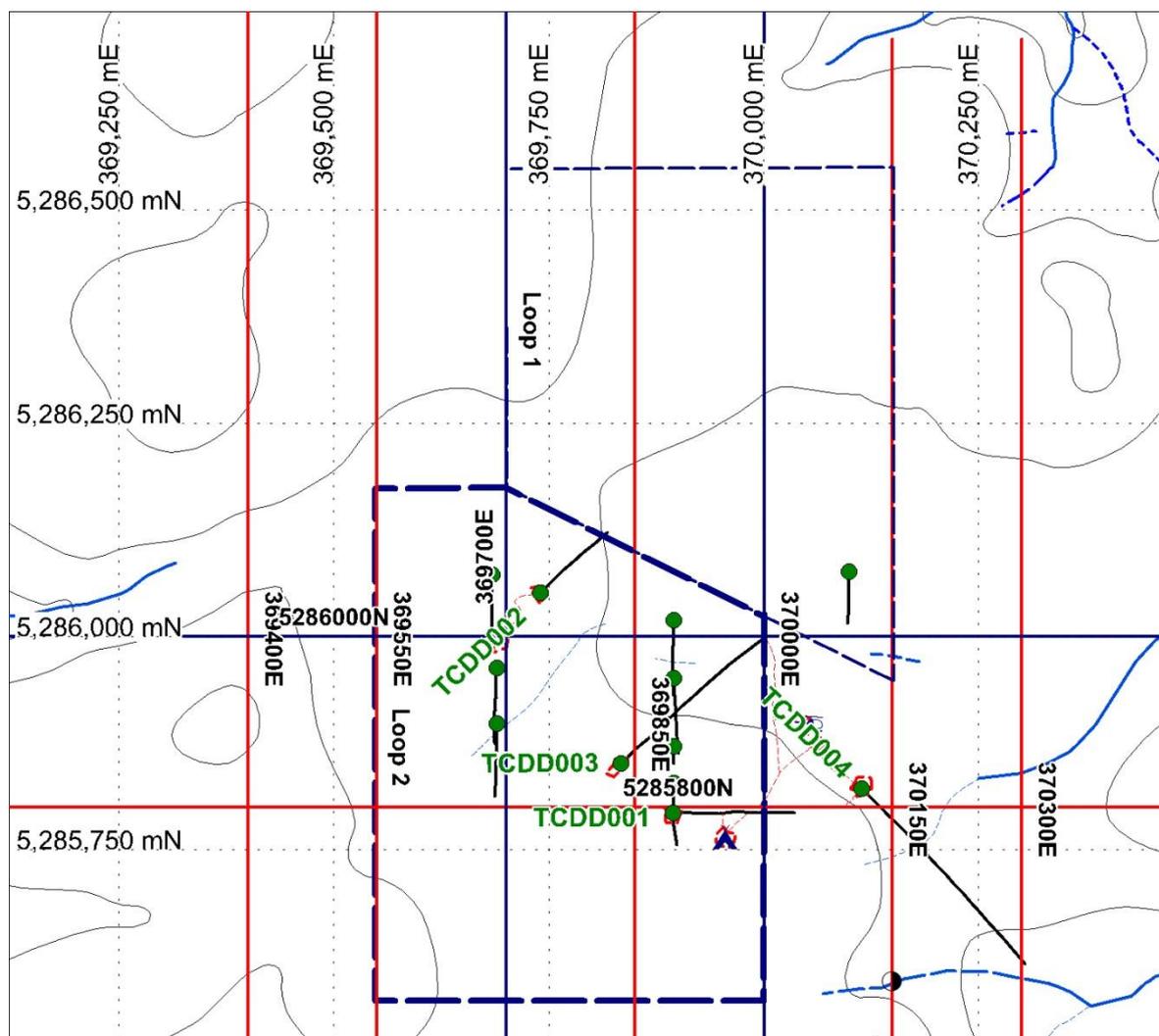


Figure 8: Thomas Creek Prospect drill collars (NB: also shows TCDD004 in progress), IP grids and DHEM Loops.

Drill Hole Geochemistry

HQ/NQ sized core from Holes TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003 was cut at ALS Perth (WA) utilising an Almonte Autosaw, whilst YHDD001 core was cut by Rogers Exploration Services utilising MRT's core facility in Mornington (TAS), with sample preparation at ALS Burnie prior to forwarding to ALS Perth for analysis.

Half core from TCDD001 was sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration zone, 108m to 202m, and the remainder of the hole half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 180 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD002 was sampled at 1m intervals through alteration and observed mineralised zones comprising 5m to 36m, 96m to 104m and 122m to 172m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 143 samples collected from the hole. Half core from TCDD003 was sampled at 1m intervals through the primary alteration and observed mineralised zones, 100m to 110m, 166m to 182m and 274m to 336m. The remainder of the hole was half core sampled as 2m composites, with a total of 220 samples collected from the hole. All diamond core samples collected from the same side of the core to ensure consistent, representative sampling.

A total of 81 samples comprising mostly 1m half core samples were collected from YHDD001, covering the entire ultramafics interval, upper and lower faulted contacts and sulphide veining in the underlying sediments. Future down hole electromagnetic surveys were facilitated with 40mm PVC run to a 137.6m cave in, 18m short of the end of the hole.

Thomas Creek and Young Henry core samples were submitted to Independent certified laboratory ALS in Perth, for ore grade gold analysis by Fire Assay (30 gram charge) with AAS finish (Au-AA25 method) and multi-element (48 element) analysis by 4-acid digest, ICP-MS (ME-MS61 method). Young Henry YHDD001 samples also had Pt and Pd determinations via PGM-ICP23. Due to the early stage of exploration no external, additional standards, blanks or duplicates have been used. No verification or additional assaying has been undertaken to date. QC relies on the supplied laboratory report. Original lab results and QC data for 629 samples are attached as various pdf's.

Drill Hole SWIR

SWIR data was collected for TCDD001 to 3, with a preliminary consultants report digitally appended as EL062013_201810_31_SWIR_Report.pptx. Strongest vectors to VHMS style alteration were indicated by SWIR data analysis from TCDD003.

XRF Analysis

A portable/hand held Niton XRF, utilising standards for calibration, was used to establish qualitative/indicative presence of key metals (Co, Cu) in both drill holes and regional surface samples. Various mineralisation and alteration styles were also qualitatively assessed to identify potential element signatures.

Drill core readings were taken in AllGeo mode (duration 90seconds), providing the most accurate and complete element suite. Results are presented in and EL062013_201810_11_DG_PortableXRF.xls.

Surface Field Work

212 field surface samples were collected from the Thomas Creek (Figure 9), Henrietta and Young Henry Prospect areas, comprising a total of 173 soil samples, 22 rock chips and 10 bulk sample for -80# analysis (Table 2). These are listed with geological description and analysis in EL062013_201810_24_SG_1.xls (appended). The Sample_ID illustrates prospect, sample type and number within the sample type series. Further details include sample form, depth and a geological code classification, as per lithology lookups in EL062013_201810_05_Lithologycodes.xls. Surface sample Portable Niton XRF results are presented in EL062013_201810_25_SG_PortableXRF.xls.

Various GPS waypoint notes were recorded in spreadsheets. Waypoint averages were collected for significant points such as drill collars and grid intersections. These were taken over 1+ minute collection times to accurately define features. Key points such as collars had waypoint averages updated on 3 or more occasions to improve accuracy to potentially +/-2.5m. GPS recorded tracks were also used wherever possible to verify grid and feature locations.

	Count of Sample Type		Count of Sample Type		Count of Sample Type
Rock chip	22	Soil	173	Stream	17
Thomas Creek	11	Thomas Creek	124	Thomas Creek	3
comp rc	8	B horizon	1	80#	3
grab rc	3	C horizon	123	Henrieta	8
Henrieta	4	Young Henry	49	80#	4
comp rc	4	C horizon	49	PC	4
Young Henry	7			Young Henry	6
comp rc	4			80#	3
grab rc	3			PC	3

Table 2: Surface Sample Types; Total count 212.

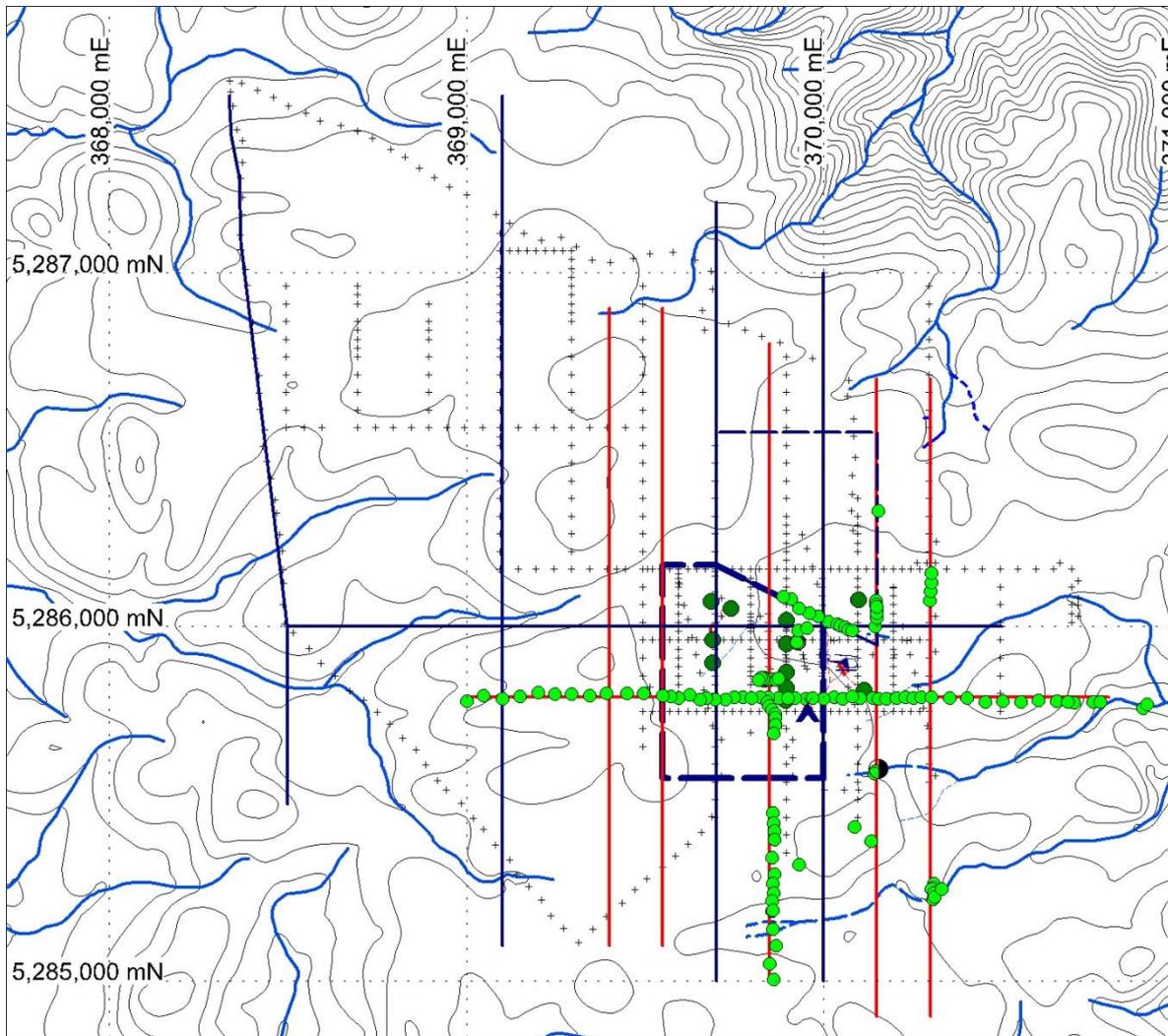


Figure 9: Surface Sample distribution, Thomas Creek Grid (Sherlock IP grid in blue, AX8 IP grid in red. Drill holes green and existing soil sample back crosses).

Soil Sampling

C-Horizon soil samples from typically 30 to 100cm depth totalled 173. Sample preparation and analysis was performed by ALS laboratories in Perth and Adelaide. Data are presented in EL062013_201810_24_SG_1.xls; digitally appended. Lithology codes are matched to drilling codes.

Soil sampling at Young Henry (No. 49) selectively covered the ultramafic rocks and surrounds, centred upon the targeted airborne EM. At Thomas Creek, the soil sampling (No. 124) rationale selectively covered previous un-sampled Sherlock 2014 IP grids and new Accelerate 2018 IP grids. Priorities were defined by various largely GIS interpretation driven criteria. Original laboratory records for soil samples TC01 to TC021 were not available at the time of writing, despite being part of a submission that included laboratory return AD18057666. This will be included in next year's annual report if possible.

Rock Chip Sampling

Rock chip samples (No. 22) were typically collected as a composite comprising >6 fragments from a given area. Grab samples attempt to identify more specific sample character or stronger mineralisation and alteration.

Stream Sediment Sampling

A bulk approximately 1.5kg sample of active stream sediment was collected from each site for later drying and -80# sieving, prior to analysis. Panned concentrates comprise two 5 litre pan loads from the bottom of hole. No analysis has been undertaken on panned concentrates, whose description is mostly related to presence or absence of Au colours and heavy mineral content.

Discussion of results

Little interpretation of results has been undertaken to-date, given the ongoing nature of exploration work at the tenements anniversary date.

Thomas Creek

Diamond drilling at Thomas Creek comprised three holes TCDD001, TCDD002 and TCDD003, targeting strong chargeability highs and resistivity lows within a large 3D inversion modelled IP chargeability anomaly located along the eastern margin of an ovoid magnetic body (Figure 4), below surface copper-cobalt soil anomalism.

The drilling successfully intersected a fertile mineralised system bearing abundant disseminated and veined sulphides and several felsic-intermediate (micromonzodiorite) intrusions, with associated anomalous copper-cobalt grades. Best results included: 3m @ 2323ppm Co and 0.09% Cu in TCDD001; 46m @ 0.11% Cu in TCDD002; 22m @ 193ppm Co and 0.01% Cu in TCDD003 (Tables 3). All three holes intersected pervasive silica (+/- sericite) – pyrite alteration with overprinting magnetite-KFeldspar-actinolite-chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veining. Zones of weak to moderate pervasive K-Feldspar-silicate alteration were also seen and mineralised likely phreomagmatic mill breccias are also evident, particularly within TCDD001.

Hole ID	Interval (m)			Cobalt		Copper	Cobalt cut-off
	From	To	Width	ppm	%	%	
TCDD001	150	153	3m	2323	0.23	0.09	500ppm
incl.	150	151	1m	2500	0.25	0.13	500ppm
incl.	151	152	1m	3330	0.33	0.06	500ppm
TCDD001	157	158	1m	1520	0.15	0.31	500ppm
TCDD003	194	216	22m	151	0.02	0.03	100ppm
TCDD003	250	272	22m	193	0.02	0.01	100ppm
TCDD003	280	312	32m	361	0.04	0.01	100ppm
incl.	299	307	8m	1058	0.11	-	200ppm
incl.	303	304	1m	5710	0.57	0.01	500ppm

Hole ID	Interval (m)			Copper	Copper cut-off
	From	To	Width	%	
TCD002	114	160	46m	0.11	200ppm
incl.	131	132	1m	0.23	1000ppm
incl.	135	137	2m	0.26	1000ppm
incl.	153	155	2m	0.37	1000ppm

Table 3: Accelerate drill collars (NB: also shows TCDD004 in progress), IP grids and DHEM Loops, Thomas Creek Prospect.

DHEM surveying and Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) analysis of all holes has evolved geological understanding post drilling. This and existing GIS data are yet to be fully assessed. Key vectors identified in recent drill holes are:-

- DHEM surveying of the three diamond holes indicated a number of in-hole and nearby conductors related to observed semi-massive sulphide mineralisation intersected by the drilling. The DHEM of hole TCDD003 identified a broad, distant and unconstrained off-hole conductor to the southeast and located ~150m east of TCDD001. This conductor occurs within the shallower eastern parts of the IP chargeability anomaly, overlying the magnetic rim of the Thomas Creek intrusive complex.

- Strongest vectors to VHMS style alteration are indicated by SWIR data analysis in TCDD003, which drilled at an acute angle to dominant structure and veining.

Young Henry

Accelerate Resources Limited completed a fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey as well as soil sampling and geological mapping at the Young Henry Prospect, prior to drill testing with one hole YHDD001 (156m EOH). The primary target was magmatic Ni-Cu sulphides.

The fixed loop electromagnetic (FLEM) survey aimed to further define a previously identified 300m long airborne VTEM conductor near the northern end of a belt of fault bounded mafic-ultramafic rocks. The survey comprised a 300m x 300m loop with EM readings conducted on 75m spaced lines. A south-southwest plunging moderately conductive bedrock conductor, potentially indicative of sulphide accumulation was identified.

A total of 49 C-horizon soils were collected from mostly <1m deep auger holes, along four 75m spaced cut grid lines. Peak concentrations for key elements were 154ppm Co, 172ppm Cu, 45% Fe, 2030ppm Ni and 1200ppm Zn. Gridded ICP soil sample analysis show coherent patterns for both mineralisation and lithology (Figure 10).

Gossanous soil samples were favourably located up dip and up-plunge from the modelled FLEM conductor at three locations. The strongest gossan was located at the up-plunge projection of the conductive body in the northeast of the Young Henry grid. Peak analysis from the gossan were clearly elevated relative to most samples, returning up to 654ppm Ni, 128ppm Co, 217ppm Zn and 45% Fe. Sulphur in gossanous samples YH0015 and YH0046 (34 & 45% Fe, respectively) suggests they are near insitu hydrothermal related, with Sulphur more likely to be oxidised and leached from a transported laterite.

A fault breccia sample (YH0033) at the ultramafics eastern contact returned a number of anomalous results including 0.12% Zn, 0.2% Ni, 123.5ppm Cu, 0.8% Cr and 96ppm Co. Notably Pt and Pd (max 0.015ppm & 0.01ppm respectively) were detectable in several ultramafic samples and low level Au (<0.007ppm) mimics structural trends.

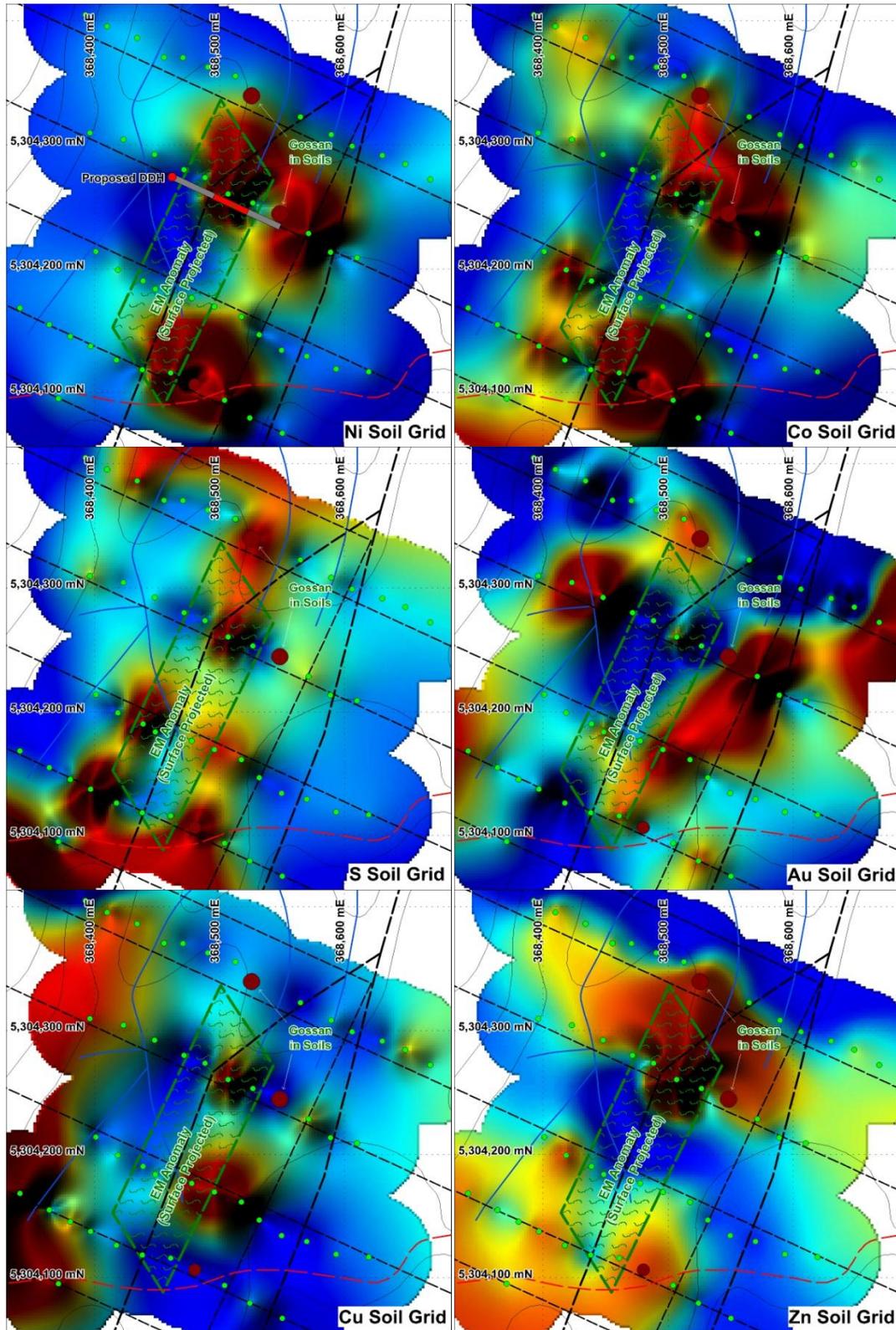


Figure 10: Young Henry Prospect showing various soil grids, Drill Hole YHDD001 (noted as proposed) and surface projected EM anomaly.

The field results were highly encouraging with drill Hole YHDD001 designed to test the 300m long SSW plunging electromagnetic (FLEM) conductor, aeromagnetic high and Ni, Zn, Co anomalous gossanous soil samples.

The electromagnetic (FLEM) conductor can be explained as resulting of interplay of several potential conductive sources. Graphitic serpentinitised ultramafic extended from 69.4m to 71.7m in YHDD001, culminating in a 0.75m massive graphite zone at the start of 3m of 3% irregular veinlet and disseminated sulphide extending to 74.8m. The modelled conductor coincides with a similar serpentinitised and sulphide mineralized ultramafic extending from 100.4 to 106.3m, immediately up hole from a significant interval of locally graphitic black shale from 106m to 114m bearing ~5% disseminated and stinger veined sulphide.

The drilling successfully intersected two zones of elevated Nickel within ultramafics. Peak results from multi element ICP-MS analyses of 86 mostly 1m half core samples were 3820ppm Ni, 388ppm Co, 456ppm Cu and 2150ppm Zn. The upper serpentinitised ultramafic zone returned an extensive 38.3m @ 0.23% Ni from 36.5m, whilst a lower zone returned 17.7m @ 0.12% Ni from 90m (Table 4, Figure 11). Relatively massive pyroxenite between the serpentinitised zones was low in Ni, only reaching 0.02%. A 14.3m zone of quartz – carbonate – pyrite veining within shale beneath the ultramafics was generally not metal anomalous, but returned weakly elevated Ni (~900ppm) from 114 to 116m. This interval contained local patches of pervasive silica – pyrite and semi-massive pyrite to 20cm.

Description	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Ni %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	S %	Zn ppm
Upper Serpentinite	36.50	74.80	38.30	0.23	142	1557	33	6.10	0.24	154
including	42.00	54.00	12.00	0.29	80	1674	1	7.98	0.10	24
including	69.40	71.70	2.30	0.13	79	1387	144	3.77	0.53	2048
Pyroxenite	74.80	90.00	15.20	0.02	49	370	41	7.10	0.01	118
Lower Serpentinite	90.00	107.70	17.70	0.19	88	1346	14	5.21	0.27	40
Footwall quartz pyrite veined Sediments	107.70	122.00	14.30	0.02	31	241	48	5.60	0.87	126

Table 4: Significant intersection and relevant zone weighted averages from drill hole YHDD001 (0.1% Ni cut off grade), Young Henry Prospect.

Two zones with magmatic Nickel sulphide potential were identified at the base of both serpentinitised ultramafics intersected. These zones bear the strongest sulphide mineralisation within ultramafic. Peaks in Ni and S analyses down hole are coincident with pyrrhotite occurrence within these zones, whereas the general correlation between stronger serpentinitisation and elevated Ni higher in the upper ultramafic intersection is not supported by significant sulphide occurrence or S analysis (Figure 11). Notably common pyrite within silica – carbonate veins and as disseminations further down hole in shale and siltstone is reflected by elevated S analyses, but pyrrhotite is not present. Further support for magmatic sulphide occurrence is Niton XRF analysis of pyrrhotite veining returning up to 1.88% Ni (also including 0.65% Cu and 0.16% Co) suggesting that Ni sulphide

(possibly pentlandite) is present. XRD mineral identification and polished thin section petrography are underway to determine the nature of these sulphides.

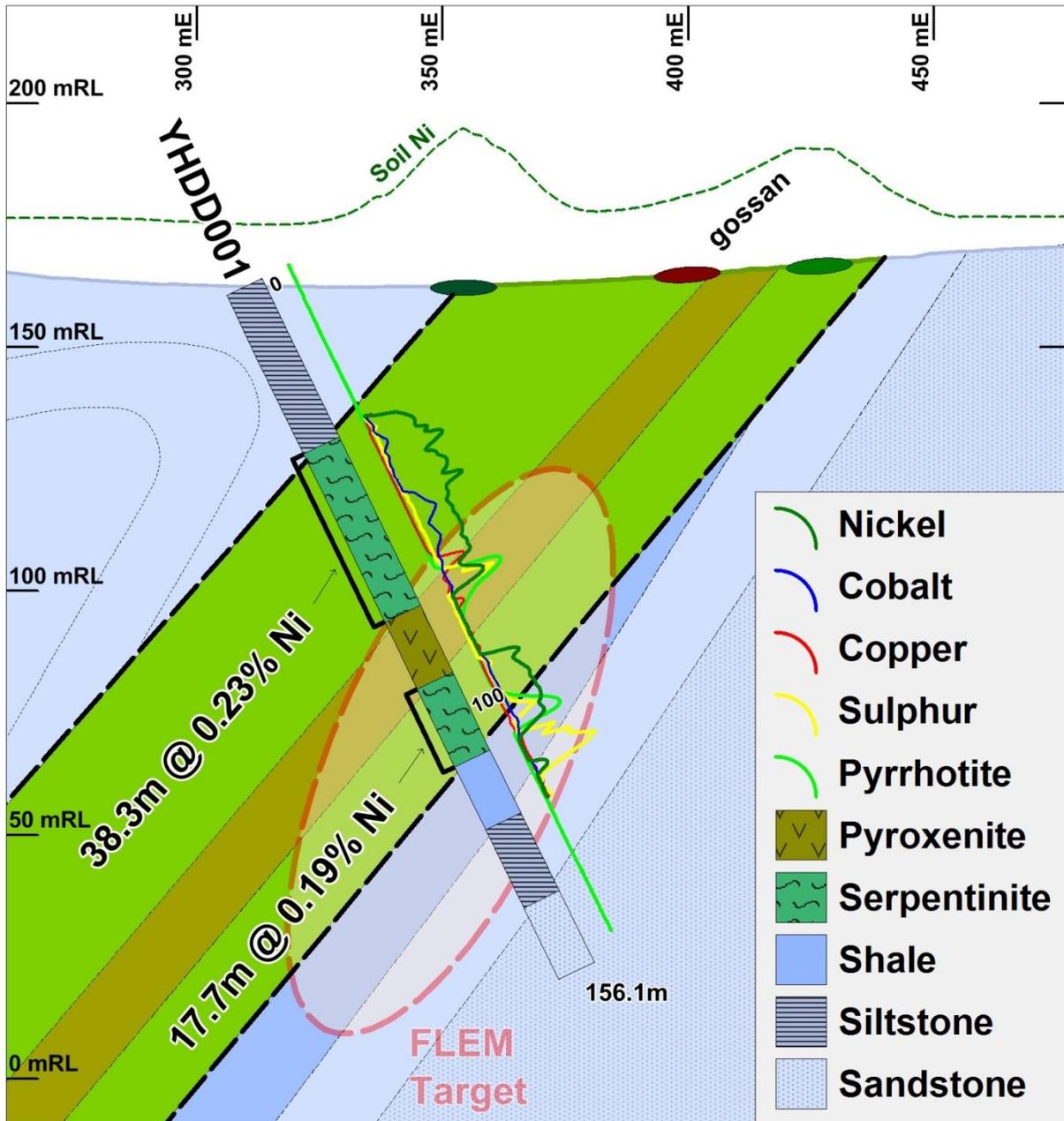


Figure 11: Drill Hole YHDD001 cross section (Young Henry Prospect) illustrating significant Ni intersections, down hole geology and traces for various elements.

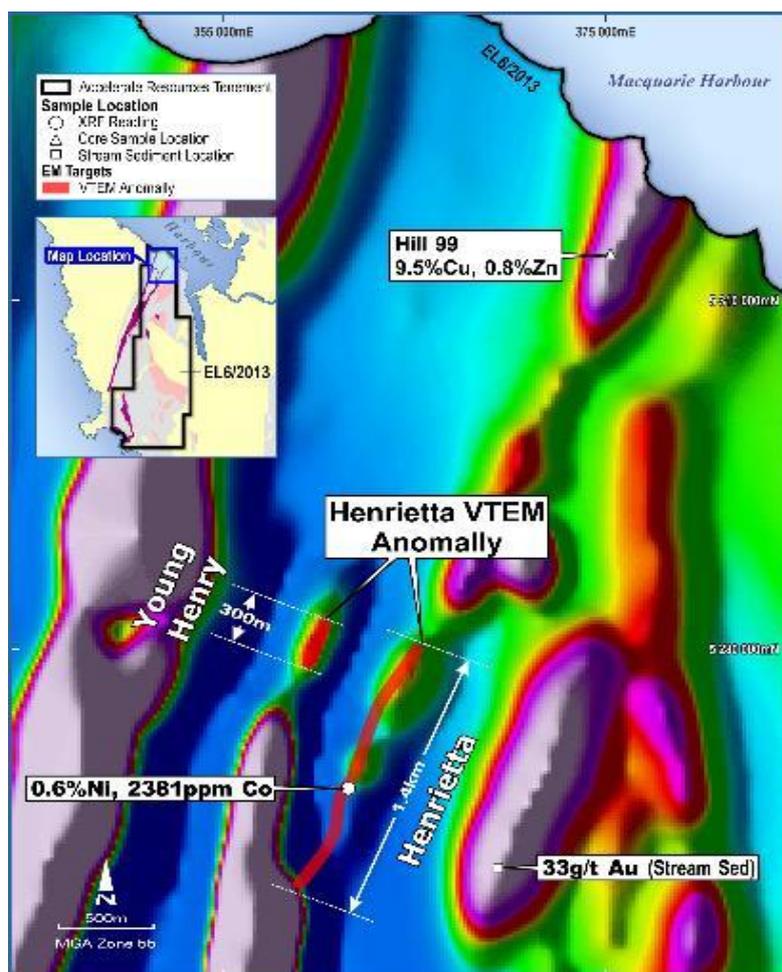


Figure 12: Location of Young Henry and Henrietta airborne electromagnetic (VTEM) anomalies over aeromagnetics.

Proposed Exploration

Proposed exploration on EL06/2013 aims to discover economic Ultramafic related Ni and Co, as well as Cambrian intrusion related Cu and Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS, Zn-Pb-Cu-Ag-Au) deposits and hybrids.

Field work planning for EL06/2013 will evolve as the current field season's and existing historic data is compiled and interpreted. Continued geological mapping, accompanied by rock chip and stream sediment sampling as well as grid based soil sampling is planned to follow up existing targets. A focus will be reconnaissance of identified electromagnetic anomalies along the 1.4km conductive Henrietta Prospect trend (Figure 12), as well as follow up on a planned Mobile Magnetotellurics survey over the Thomas Creek area. Ample scope exists to undertake further regional geological reconnaissance in the Thomas Creek area to fill gaps in the overall coverage, particularly the northern margin of the aeromagnetic anomaly. A good linking track network is required to facilitate further work.

Environment

Permission was granted for a work program to undertake up to four diamond drill holes at Thomas Creek within an area defined for gridding to facilitate IP and soil surveys. An environmental clearance survey of potential drill and camp sites was undertaken at Young Henry by environmental consultants, EcoTas prior to drilling THDD004. The EcoTas report is not included, having previously been submitted to MRT. All works were undertaken within the guidelines of the Exploration Code of Practice.

Disturbance of flora and fauna was minimised during drill pad and grid clearing. Drill sites were cleared of vegetation to provide an approx 15 by 20m area. This allowed drill rig and associated gear to be helicopter sling loaded with enough space to stack loads and still pass freely and safely between. Large timber clearing was minimised where possible. Water required for drilling was sourced from a local creek and pumped >800m to the drill sites using 2 inch poly pipe. At Thomas Creek, a poly pipe T to the camp tank was utilised as required during low rainfall periods. Drilling return waters were banded to catch drill cuttings before allowing the waters to disperse away from the rig.

Upon hole completion, rods were advanced down the hole with no rotation, enabling 40mm pvc pipe to be extended to the bottom of hole for later down hole EM survey. A reversible sub allowed the drill rod string to then be undone for retrieval leaving the pvc in the hole. All casing was removed. PVC pipe was capped below ground level after DHEM survey completion. A star picket or steel can was placed down hole at collar level to allow the covered hole to be relocated by metal detector at a later stage.

All equipment and associated items brought to drill sites were removed on hole completion. This involved "grid" searches for rubbish removal on several later occasions at each site. Rubbish was removed from camp on a regular basis, with portable toilets swapped out as required.

Helicopter flight paths avoided known threatened species locations, principally the Orange Bellied Parrot no fly zone on the Sorell Peninsular from 20th September to 15th November and 15th February to 10th May.

The Thomas Creek camp (Figure 13) comprised a helicopter slung 5.5 by 2.5m hut with generator, portable toilet and shower units provided core services for the Thomas Creek field camp. A 1000l water tank and pressure pump ran the portable shower and plumbed kitchen sink. Gas was utilised for heating and hot water, as well as two fridge freezers. An L shaped tarpaulin covered wooden deck provided shelter around the hut. Personnel were accommodated in Edrill's 2 helicopter slung pods as well as in tents on removable 2.5m² wooden platforms. Wooden walk ways were installed in camp on high travel routes, elsewhere <15cm branch cording, from site and grid clearing were used where required. Consequently, mud bogs and erosion of the surface around camp was minimised.

A camp at Noddy Creek serviced Young Henry exploration and was similarly constructed to the Thomas Creek camp.

Fuels were stored in appropriate containers within designated bund areas at the helipad and in camp. Fuel-spill kits were kept on-site. Firefighting equipment was kept on-site near fuel storage and in camp where mechanical, gas and electrical equipment was used.



Figure 13: Thomas Creek camp and drill pads, view NNW, EL06/2013 (December 2018).

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Appendix

List of Appended Digital Files

Exploration Work Type	Filename	File format
Report	EL062013_201810_01_Report.pdf	pdf
Drilling		
	EL062013_201810_02_SL_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_03_DS_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_04_DL_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_05_Lithologycodes.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_06_DG_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_07_DStructure_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_08_DGeoTech_1.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_09_DL_2.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_10_DStructure_2.xls	xls
	EL062013_201810_11_DG_PortableXRF.xls	xls
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	EL062013_201810_13_AnalysisPH18134499.pdf	pdf
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Surface sampling		
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	EL062013_201810_33_GeophysicsReports.zip	zip
File Verification Listing (this file)	EL062013_201810_34_FileListing.xls	xls